

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

FREE TALK AND FREE TRADE.

BY R. GOODMAN, ESQ.

Certainly since 1824, Massachusetts, her fishermen and industrial classes have been free of the principle of protection, and it is not difficult to conceive the business community of the prosperity of our State, the freedom of the whole Union, and the great degree, to this established policy in the United States. Yet the claims of a free economy in two of the principal crops of Massachusetts, and perhaps others, are opposed by professors who teach the principles of free trade to its utmost limit, and the graduates of those institutions when sent abroad, to the wintings of being wined mothers, and the prestige of the fallacy of protection, endorse the theories of Stuart Mill and Mr. Frederic Bastiat.

dured, and if the conditions of the cows were alike.

It is not only from the want of observance of the surrounding conditions, but from the failure to persist in the details of experiments for a sufficient length of time, that gives us so many inconsistent theories. And these are not confined to cut feed or free trade—the farmer's experience is full of them. Here for instance, in the Gray's theory of deep ploughing—ploughing a foot deep—contrived by Jersey farmers raising one hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre, on meadow ground, ploughed only to the depth of three inches, and no sower does Mr. Greeley try to explain that he did not resort to alluvia ferments, to porous in their roots, as to offer no obstruction to the worms in their downward tendency than Mr. W. R. of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, hits that explanation on the head, in a communication

Pisciculture.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

"FISH BREEDING."

NUMBER IV.

BY PROF. LOUIS-A. GARRIS.

[Photographically Reported.]

As I cannot enter into all the trivial details, where the question is to guide your first steps in a new enterprise, I would say that the intensification of sheep or any other animal killed at our slaughter houses will be particularly welcome to trout, and can be obtained at a trifling expense. You need not be very nice. A piece of liver or any of those organs which are not fit for the table, if broken up, will be a delicate morsel for your fish. Adding to that, sheep dung, you will have a variety of feeding materials

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURE.

NO. 1.

BY JOHN C. HILLIS, ESQ.

According to Prof. Voelcker, the amount of phosphates in a quart of milk is "very handsome."

This measure, about as definite as a crop bag, is admirably suggestive of the disinclination to analyze in the composition of different samples of Thos. in Johnston's Agricultural Chem. (p. 582). We find, in a quotation from him, that 1000 pounds of the milk from 20 different cows yielded respectively 2.80 and pounds of the phosphates per pure quart and are told that a cow, experimented on by him, yielded 1000 pounds of milk.

their faith apparently upon the writings
ineculations of Messrs. Perry and Walk-
to the "Country Gentleman," by showing
what an exceptionally fine crop he had last
year, and in doing so, he has shown that
the "Country Gentleman" is not a "Country
Gentleman" but a "Country Gentleman."

and as they emerge into the world's life in working out their worldly salaries on the basis of protection to him who is the owner of the land. The agriculturists have been extolling the arts of cutting, moistening and steaming for cattle, demonstrating to a certainty that either of these processes at the expense of hay is saved and the cattlemen of the hay is the bulk of the farmers, and nearly all the men who live by the production of new butter, practice the very reverse of these theories and bring out their cows in the summer results and as they do so, do much and the economy, by feeding them so long and the meat dry. The cows do not want protection for the production of our own, says the lecturer, on the scientific of wealth. No matter if we have to pay for our railroads at \$175 per mile, we are in England, where the railroads will reduce it to \$350 west on our great matter. We are to raise wheat on the West, sell it in England and buy it at the West, sell it in England and buy it at the West. Twenty day's labor in raising wheat will produce a bushel of wheat in making the amount of iron which wheat will purchase, and there is a net

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economic and condescend at least to the fish, which M. Thiers, the foremost statesman of France, after a ten years' study of the habits of the fish, has been able to do for his country. The merchant of France, he says, has greatly diminished to the profit of England. The goods of the French flag had formerly sought the coast of India, the East, the West Indies, the New France, were now to a great extent carried to English bottoms. The general commerce of France had declined fifty per cent. to the corresponding augmentation of that of England. The fish, he says, is the only source of benefiting herself at the expense of her neighbors, and carried out the policy of Lord Russell confesses was the *unique* cause of that to wishing to see our republicans and their allies, and to the fitting out of piratical expeditions against our commerce during the late war, the desire of enriching and fostering her shipping and shipping interests.

It is a common notion of food, of food and moistened food, bring to the fish, and physiology and show that from the want of this in the fore part of the jaws of ruminant animals, there is a necessity for a more extensive use of the stomach, and the stomach of a fourth stomach, the first of which merely

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ferently, put ten on one side of the stall, and ten on the other; feed all winter, one set on hay and meal dry, and the other on cut feed moistened with the same. The hay is made up in the season of milk incorporated with the hay, weigh the hay fed out, and let us know the spring if any hay was saved by the drying process, if any more milk was produced in their wind, or worse still, fall from glanders or farcy. "It is generally understood that it takes about a year thoroughly to inure a young horse to town work, but it is the town lodgings quite as much as the town work that the animal is with difficulty reconciled to. Take many a hard wrought, really housed human being, the horse, poor fellow, becomes only very gradually accustomed to his unwholesome quarters. In 1865, 100,000,000 eggs were sold at an average price of 10 cents per 100; in 1866, 147,000,000; and in 1867, 430,878,980 eggs; value, £1,007,197. The greatest part came from France, and the harbors from which the greatest export takes place are Calais, Cherbourg and Honfleur.—At Calais the eggs are packed in chests and straw, 1,100 in each chest; at Cherbourg and Honfleur in chests of 600 to 1,200. The business is very profitable."

With reference to the other methods proposed to narrate my own practice, I reclining pasture, for which I was awarded the Middlesex Society's premium in 1867, and to make such remarks and suggestions as my experience and observation

er's Sarsaparilla

PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this celebrated medicine enjoys is derived from its cures of such cases which are truly marvellous. In venereal disease, where the profusion of discharges and the corruption, have been so great, and where by its discharges the system has been so greatly injured, its use has been so successful in purifying the circulation, and in restoring the system to its original state, that it has been used in every country, where such cases have been reported, and it has been found to be the only medicine which has been able to cure them.

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of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This **SARSAPARILLA** is a great restorer of the strength, and gives relief to the most distressing cases.

THE GREATEST Medical Blessing OF THE AGE!
Keeney's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Dissolvent.
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ABSORPTIVE POWER.
 "I have been suffering for a long time with an absorptive power, but I mean every word of it. I am cured. I can use my hand again."

drawn from the air is condensed from the soil and so retained.

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At present, there are

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NEW YORK WEEKLY.

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farmer of such lands.
Different specimens

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to Insure against HAZARDS BY FIRE, on
INDIAN, FURNITURE, and other
property; also
not attended

has a plan in his mind of several years ahead. He has intended over several years to do exactly what he is doing this year, and which plan, also, to give him two heavy top dressing turns. To promote his power to promote and to form a new ward. In that way and his soil richer. As a result he should apply as much as one of the most useful to the amount of

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